NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1848.

THE REPLIES

OF THE London, Liverpool, and Manchester Newspapers,

NEW YORK HERALD,

Pinancial and Commercial Prospects of England and the United States.

Handa de United Batts.

France To March and Security Property of Regular Comments of Regular Comments of Property of Regular Comments of R the accommodation once really thrust upon him, he was per force denied. Such is a true and simple account of what the New York Herald represents as a great public nuisance, in the shape of a national bank, and a vile conspiracy of brokers. It acknowledges, to be sure, with a consideration for which we cannot be too much obliged, that causes beyond our control have had some little share in our disasters. Famine, a straitened territory, and an inheritance of debt, have aggravated and hast-ned the effects of our imprudence.

a straitened territory, and an inheritance of debt, have aggravated and hustened the effects of our imprudence.

Now, granting all this, we beg leave to ask of our Mentor, what sort of example does he furnish in his own somewhat analogous career? Is he prudently and piously backward to catch up the illusory offers of fortune? On the contrary, the Union is just the most "go-shead" country in the world, and is not at all ashamed to be so considered. For proof of it we need go no further than Mexico, or than New York, and the very street and house where the article before us was written. We never read anything more self-deceptive, or which showed so unter and immediate a lorgetfulness and insensibility, on the part of the preacher, to his own exhortations. It is not the Pharisee and the Publican. It is something even more absurd. The Pharisee of New York moralizes on the sins of us poor Publicans, and the next moment does the very same, showing the same rash confidence in a prosperity that may not endure, and resources that Heaven may any day suspend or altogether deny. After about the most melancholy forbodings of our fate that ever were ejaculated in or out of Bedlam, the New York Herald, by way of not even leaving hope at the bottom of our chest, says—"We cannot conceive a more terrible state of things than what exists at this moment in Great Britain, and we look upon any attempt to improve them as weak and abortive, compared with the depth and extent of the evils experienced." And then, turning to its own more fortunate soil, it gracefully continues.—

extent of the cytle experienced." And then, turning to its own more fortunate soil, it grace-fully continues;—

The financial affairs of every State in the Union are daily improving, and the general government has nothing in the shape of a debt i-kely to deprecate the market value of its stock as a permanent investment. We have a debt of about fifty millions of dellars, with a revenue rapidly increasing. We have an income, over and above our ordinary annual expenditures, large enough to pay the interest on a puolio debt of 200 millions of dellars. Eighteen months of war have increased our debt only 27 millions of dellars, and 18 months more of war would not add one-half of that amount to the present debt. Our financial and commercial systems are bessed upon the soundest principles, and while we are in the midst of a war of invasion, every element of industry, in every section of the Union, is in full activity; our commerce is rapidly increasing, immigration continues to be uninterrupted, the sales of our public lands continue large, and the most healthy prosperity exists in every department of business. Compared with this, what a spectacle Great Britain presents to the commercial world? We are rich, and she is poor—not only poar, but upon the eve of a revolution, which may bot out some of her institutions, and destroy many of her resources. We hold within our limits the greatest and most important elements of wealth in the world. Our cotton and corn will at all times command the precious metals of Europe, which will flow in from the East; and while we hold poression of the mines of Mexico, the precious metals will flow in from the East; and while we hold poression of the mines of the saddition to our currency of gold and silver must be of the most favorable character. It will give us, in the first place, a more valuable currency than we now have; it will give us, in exchange for our products, the only recognised evidence of wealth in all parts of the world; it will finally give us the power of regulating prices

ciate the value of our cotton crop millions of doilars. Prices of breadstuffs have been controlled by them, and we have suffered some by belog so dependent. The times have experienced a wonderful change. We now consums more than one-fourth of our entire cotton crop. The domestic consumption of breadstuffs is so large that a very slight foreign demand puts up prices rapidly, and foreign consumers have to pay high prices for our products. The increased consumption of cotton within our own limits places the manufacturers of Europe in a position where they will be less able to compact with us in manufacture? goods; and our markets will be supplied to a greater extent with our own fabrics. It operates with twofold effect upon foreign manufacturers, as it reduces their supply in times of scarcity, and cuts off markets for their goods. The manufacturing interests of the United States were never in a morproperous, promising condition; and the increase in the number is more rapid than many have an idea of, in every section of the country mills are springing up, as if by magic. The eastern States no longer monopolist this buiness; in the South, and at the West, the consumption of cotton is already large; but we have no official returns showing its extent. The consumption officially reported is of the section of country north and east of Virginia. Now that is a very small section of the country, and if the consumption in it reaches 600,000 bales, the some upon the sex transitionry as this may seem, it will be realised in 1849. We are approaching Great Britain in cotton manufacturing much more rapidly than is dreamed of, even in this country."

One is really almost out of breath at the gorgeous enumeration. Revenue rapidly increasing, commerce ditto, immigration, public lands, "most healthy prosperity in every department", cotton and cora, mines of Mexico, one steady, unbroken, current of gold, "mills springing up by magic." Is this the practical conclusion of the very sound homily to which we had been listening? We listen

that neighboring States will necessarily supply themselves with homely productions: that beyond those nations there is one whose high destiny we can only hope to enter on a generous rivalry; that the United States possess all the elements of greatness in greater abundance than any other people who ever existed; that it would be dishonest to question the fact, and foolish not to admit it at once; that the Yankees have even a greater variety of climates than China, and a netter soil; that they are Beographically better placed; that all the world is accessible to them; that they can, if necessary, grow food for all the inhabitants of Europe, three times toid; that they have in them the true blood of England; that they do every thing as well as England, and, ast in nobedience to some mysterious impulse, they have a "go-a-headedness" which nothing can restrain; that their statesmen are full of forethought; that they are now within a week's sair of the West, and will, by-and-by, be within a ten days' steaming of the East; that they cacounter us in China, in Africa, in Chili; that they are taking the whole trade from us; that they are taking the whole trade from us; that they are sending us not only domestic articles—clocks, chairs—but boots and shoes, and nearly they are sending us not only domestic articles— clocks, chairs—but boots and shoes, and nearly the whole material of our principal manufac-ture; that they are endeavoring after a home and foreign supply of cotton cloth; that their mills multiply exceedingly, and that, as their mine-rals and coal fields are on a scale of immensity, they want nothing to defy competition but an increase of population.

increase of population.

Although Jonathan is of our own flesh and blood, Increase of population.

Although Jonathan is of our own flesh and blood, we indulge in a small prejudice against him, and the talk is, that, with a strange infatuation, we are sending him daily our best bone and sinew—our laborers; that, in a foolish kindness, we are supplying him gratis with the only thing he wants—population; taking no heed of the fact, that our own colonies are scant of inhabitants; that we err egregiously in forgetting that these colonies only add to the amplitude of Great Britain; that they are as much our soil as if they were added to our shore on the Atiantic, and that we have only to people them to increase our strength, our wealth, our independence, and our security; that, like America, we, too, have boundless pastures, all kinds of climates, and that we, too, have a propensity to go a head; that we must husband our resources, and provide speedily for the future; that America is already a commercial and manufacturing power; that she threatens us, even at this moment, with a disastrous competition, and that, unless we keep pace with her growth, we cannot hope to resist her overwhelming influence within the next fitty years; that, not discarding economy, we must enlarge our policy, and sustain our enresist her overwheiming influence within the next fitty years; that, not discarding economy, we must enlarge our policy, and sustain our enterprise; that Mr. Cobden cannot curtail our army and navy without endangering our enterprise; and that what we must look to for safe.y, is an increase of trade in the East, and a perfect ideatity of the mother country and her colonies.

consumption in it reaches 600,000 beles, the consumption of the remainder of the country enmot be less than 300,000 bales. As extraordinary as this may seem, it will be realised in 1848. We are approaching freat Britain in cotton manufacturing much more rapidly than is dreamed of even in this country.

The Standard, whose hatred of manufactures is sufficiently well known, quotes the statement of the New York paper with evident delight, it plumes itself upon having "more than oace predicted the extinction of the cotton manufacture as the inevitable effect of free trade," and the statement of the Herald is given as proof of the fulfilment of its prediction. But how has the New York Herald ascertained that the annual consumption of cotton in the United States is 800,000 bales 1 According to the best information we can obtain, the total quantity of cotton consumed in the United States last year was only 422,000 bales. The following table of the quantity consumed in each year ending 31st August, from 1829 to 1846, will show the rate at which manufactures have increased in the United States: which manutactures have increased in the Uni

| Raise | Rais

From this table it will be seen that it has taken eleven years to increase the consumption from 216,888 to 422,597 bules. What ground, then, has the New York Heraid for its estimate that it will amount to 800,000 bales next year? Supposing the increased consumption to go on at the same rate as it has done hitherto, it will be 1856 before the Heraid's exaggerated estimated be realized. It is true, that the progress of consumption in the United States is rather more rapid than in England; but unless the respective rates of increase should alter very much, it will take another generation, at least, before our American rivals consume as much cotton as we do, even if that branch of our manufactures in this country should remain stationary.

It may be as well to mention, that although the quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is about one-fourth the quantity consumed in Great Britain, this affords no proper criterion of the proportionate value of the manufacture in the two countries. A very large portion of the cotton goods made in the United, is of a heavy description, requiring a large quantity of the raw material, and very little labor. So far as light goods are concerned, it will be many years yet before America can compete successfully with the manufacturers of Lancashire.

[From the London Standard, Dec. 22]

[From the London Standard, Dec. 22]
We have copied from the New York Herald an article upon the financial and commercial prospects of England, which we recommend to the serious consideration of our readers.

The journals of the United States are filled with speculations, all tending to the same conclusion—that the sun of England's prosperity has set for ever, and that the day of financial and commercial greatness is now rising upon the new world.

has set for ever, and that the day of financial and commercial greatness is now rising upon the new world.

"Lookers on see most of the game," or, according to Madame de Stael's version of the apothegm, contemporaries can judge with the calmness and freedom from bias of a contemporancous posterity. Doubtless the calculations of our transatlantic kinsmen are influenced by the hope of grasping the inheritance of the British empire; but in their own rapid advancement at our expense, and the fearful decline of our affairs, they have substantial grounds for all that they anticipate; and, indeed, in their quotations from the London Times, which they use as the great authority upon the condition of England, they make out a good case for the mighty change which they flatter their fellow-citizens. Neither in any American journal, however, nor in any former number of the Times, have we, as we remember, seen any prediction of approaching ruin so formidable as the immediate transfer of all our West Indian colonies to the "Napoleon of the West" (M. Guizot's happy name for the republic) which we find in the Times of this moration of our readers:—

"Now, it does appear to us, with every reverence for the principles of free trade, that if ever there was a body of men harably dealt with in the world, those men have been the West Indian planters. They have been made the subject of a coumpound experiment. In their persons the world was to be edified with an exemplification of sanctity is the suppression of slave trade, and the commercial advantages of free trade. The two principles are utterly at variance You cannot say to a British gauge, gover—You must sell your preduce at the same rate as the rest of the world, and at the same time pay a higher price for your labor. What is the cost of a slave's labor in the Brasils, all charge of transport and kep included! What must you pay for a freeman's labor in Jamsica for the same period of time? The price

same rate as the rest of the world, and at the same time pay a higher price for your labor. What is the cost of a siave's labor in the Brazilia, all charges of transport and keep included? What must you pay for a freeman's labor in Jamsica for the same period of time? The price paid by the British planter is just about double the cost incurred by the British minimal Dowe wish, then, to restore slavery? God forbid! What we wish, then, to restore slavery? God forbid! What we wish to effect is, to open the eyes of the public to the glaring inconsistency of endeaveuring to turn a sugar plantation under the tropics, from which apt labor is excluded for humanity's sake, into a free trade paradise. The first sonditions of the experiment are clearly wanting. There can be but one result of such a proceeding. The sugar islands will go out of cultivation. The land of stars, claves, and stripes lies no great distance. American sympathy will become strong as British interest grows week. The Antilles will be taken into cultivation again on the slavery principle, and restored to their former degree of productiveness Free trade will ruin colonies exposed to a competition so unequal, and slavery will follow in the slavery principle, and restored to their former degree of productiveness Free trade will ruin colonies exposed to a competition so unequal, and slavery will follow in the same of the conditions of the produce, from the nature of the climates in which it must be grown, as well as from the conditions in which we have prescribed its cultivation. We have liways considered even a moderate degree of protection to the West Indian coloniats uiterly indefensible, on the slaver trade might be put down. There was reason at least to the west landian coloniats uiterly indefensible, on the slaver trade might be put down. There was reason at least to the west landian policy will be as follows:—the ruit of the expenditure of so much blood and treasure?

This is all true; hut where did the Times learn to speak so much from the miniman

of the Standard will be at no loss to answer the question. We claim to ourselves exclusively the praise of having demonstrated that nothing but protection, ample protection, can save the West Indian colonies from passing to the United States. Not many weeks ago the Times put forth an article glorifying the African emigration scheme as sure, if carried into effect, not only to restore the West Indies to their former prosperity, but to carry civilization into the bosom of Africa itself. We met the poetical clogic after our fmanner, by a plain statement of facts—by first showing, what the Times is now compelled to admit, that were the seurces of emigration absolutely unlimited, still free labor must be twofold more costly than slave labor; secondly, by the proof that all the Britishs at thements in Africa (and free emigrants could be taken from no other) would not afford, though their whole population should be carried off, as many men, women, and children, as the actual number of Coolies brought to the Mauritius, to the utter ruin of that unhappy island. We are the converters of the Times, whatever the convert may be thought worth, and we suspect that we may count even Sir Robert Peel among our converts, for Mr. Hope's project of arresting the declining scale of differential duties on sugar at the present point, is doubtless a suggestion of the ex-Premier, as it exhibits all the features of his compromising policy. We may observe, by the way, that as the present point is a point of ruin to the colonies, the compromise is worthless. No; protection—ample protection—presents the only hope of saving the West Indies, and who are really only desirous to rid themselves of all connection with the colonies by selling out their plantations or mortgages at the highest penny—to protection, ample protection, we must come, if the colonies are to be saved.

The restoration of protection, begun in the colonies, cannot end there. We are so "vegetable minded" as not to be impatient; but we see plain-ly that if men next to as high increase of trade in the East, and a perfect ideatity of the mother country and her colonies.

[From the Manoketer (Eag) Examiner, Dec 24]

The New York Herald, received by the last arrival from the United States, in one of its boasting atticles on the rapid progress which America has lately made, and the probability that "New York will ultimately become the grand centre of commercial credit for the world, "endeavors to show that the American cotton manufactures of America will very soon supersede European competition. Already they consume, according to the Herald, "more than one-fourth of the entire cotton crop." With a crop of 1,700,000 bales this might possibly be true, but how will at be with a crop fifty per cent greater than that, as the present one promises to be?

The lacreased consumption of cotton, within our own finite, places the manufacturers of European infactured goods; and our markets will be supplied to a go-ater extent with our own fabrics. It operates with twe-fold effect upon foseign manufacturers as it reduces their emply in times of scarcity, and cutsoff markets for their goods. The manufacturing interests of the United States were never in a more prosperous, promising condition, and the increase in the number is more rapid than many have any idea of. In every section of the south, and at the West, the consumption of cotton is already large; but we have no official reported, is of the south, and at the West, the consumption of cotton is already large; but we have no official yreported, is of the south of converted than a very small section of the country, and if the manufacturers of Spital-

fields (already starving) be in a condition, if still unprotected, to pay a penny or twopence more daily upon their coffee and sugar? Will the undersold and starving cutters of Sheffield, or the undersold and starving smiths of Birmingham, and the small retailers of London—already half bankrupt through free trade—be able to pay a higher price than at present for their frugal supply of groceries? Nay, will the cotton manufacturers, working short time at reduced wages, be able to aid in supporting the prices of colonial produce? These are questions to be answered by such as tell us that the restoration of pretection is to end with the colonies. One word, however, about the cotton manufactures. We have more than once predicted the extinction of that branch of industry, as the inevitable effect of free trade. Let us hear what the New York Herald says upon the subject:—

"The manufacturing interests of the United States were never in a more prosperous, promising condition, and the increase in the number is more rapid than many have any idea of. In every section of the country mills are springing up as if by magic. The sastern States no longer monopolize this business; in the South, and at the West, the consumption of ootton is already large, but we have official returns showing its extent. The consumption officially reported, is of the section of country north and east of Virginia. Now that is a very small section of the country, and if the censumption in it reaches 600,000 bales, the consumption of the remainder of the country cannot be less than 200,000 bales approaching Great Britain in cotton manufacturing much more rapidly than is dreamed of even in this country."

We know the usual fate of a long newspaper

ry as this may seem, it will be realised in 1845. We are approaching Great Britain in cotton manufacturing much more repidly than is dreamed of even in this country."

We know the usual fate of a long newspaper article, namely, to spass unread; and, therefore, we have an anxiety to abridge this article in proportion to our sense of the importance of the subject of it; but there are two points suggested by the American journals, upon each of which we must offer a word of remark.

First, the difficulties of England are referred to the public debt. Now, if we held this opinion, we should as warmly advocate the sponge as the late Mr. Cobbett himself, for we cannot admit that successive generations are to be sacrificed to the inviolability of national faith; but we believe nothing of the kind. We have seen England squander in foreign loans, hundreds of millions, notwithstanding "the debt;" and we know that if we have had interest to pay upon the debt during the last thirty years, contemporary nations have had to support military and other establishments in proportion to their ability in the first instance, four or five-fold more burdensome than ours. France alone has, at this moment, a more numerous army than served for the empire of the world when Trajan ruled it, the greatest empire that ever existed. The debt has nothing to do with our difficulty; we must look to something else, and shall not have long to seek in our second point. The American journals tell us that their exports to Great Britain and her colonies exceed corresponding imports in the proportion of eight to one. Now, as produce represents labor, this means that we employ and leed eight American citizens for one British subject employed and fed by the Republicans. And so it is with the rest of the world. In fact, whoever purchases the worth of a dinner from a foreigner, instead of purchasing it from a fellow subject, takes his fellow subject's dinner, and gives it to the foreigner. The truth of this is well known in Spitalfield's already, but it will

The public journals and authentic private advices received from the United States by last mail, contain much important information regarding the condition of those States, of deep importance to the general interests of this country, and different branches of our manufactures and commerce. The produce from agriculture is everywhere most abundant. The cotton crop has been concluded under most favorable cir. cumstances; and the amount is given at the most accurate extent to be £2,235,000, or 1,105,750,000 bs.

The internal consumption will, it is stated, be \$00,000 bales, viz: 600,000 bales in the Northern

The internal consumption will, it is stated, be \$00,000 bales, viz: 600,000 bales in the Northern and 200,000 bales (average 450 lbs. each) in the Southern and the Western States for the year ending June 30, 1848. "Every where," say these journals, "cotton mills are springing up as by the work of magic, throughout the Union, especially in the Southern and the South-western States, in the places where the cotton is produced. The American consumption will therefore shortly equal, and soon exceed, that of Great Britain.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is also most abundant, and greater than ever before known.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is also most abundant, and greater than ever before known. The produce of this crop will exceed 250,000 lhds., about 130,000 tons. The yield is very great, in some places exceeding two tons per acre. The produce of Indian corn is immense—600,000,000 bushels (75,000,000 qrs.), worth at rates quoted, 73 to 76 cents per bushel, £112,500,000! The production of iron goes on at a rapidly increasing rate. It was boidly stated in Congress in 1843, that in the State of Pennsylvania they had neither capital nor skill to produce and manufacture railroad iron. In 1845 the first bar of this description of iron was produced at Manayunk, Norristown, Valley Forge, and "under the efficient protection of the bill of 1842," the produce this year is "about 60,000 tons, almost equal to the entire wants of the country," which, as the American journals justly boast, has already "saved millions to the country." The journals proclaim with exultation that while agriculture is the strength of every country, it is especially so of theirs. For the space of 100 miles above New Orleans, both banks of the Mississippi, to the extent of two miles on each side, are covered with the most luxuriant sugar plantations, while similar plantations extend to distance of more then fifty miles below that plantations, while similar plantations extend to a distance of more then fitty miles below that

Would this country but take a lesson from American patriotism, protection and industry, how fortunate it would be for her. In the trade with our British West India colonies, exclusive of Guiana, Honduras, Bahamas, and Bermuda, the imports into the United States, including freights, &c., were only 833,678 dollars, but the exports were 4,947,557 dollars, exclusive of freights and charges. This we call reciprocity, and of the utmost advantage to our national interests.

terests.

The American journals generally copy and The American journals generally copy and notice with the utmost care, the various articles which appeared some time ago in the Times journal of this city, describing the poverty of this country. They dwell on these confessions, put forward by the ministerial organ, with prophetic exultation of the vast advantages which the United States must inevitably and directly gain from the state of things in England, and the difficulties which now surround her. We must do them the justice, however, to say that they generally do not speak in any spirit of hostility, but rather of regret at the present sad state of this country; but they unequivocally declare and believe that the policy which this country is pursuing will effect, and rapidly, a complete revolution in Great Britain, which will overthrow everything that is established in State or Church, in colonies, in commerce, and manufactures, and which three latter they consider must inevitably fall into their hands, and make them the greatest pation on the earth. We dare not acaeknowledge that Unele Sam's expectations and anticipations are wholly groundless. We shall take an early conceptuality of laying some of these anticipations are wholly groundless. We shall take an early opportunity of laying some of these committees of the American journalists before our readers.

Banks of the Mississippi THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROTHSCHILDS

Banks of the Misalssippi.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE BARINGS.

[From the fillinois Princeton Herald.]

We were very much interested, a lew days ago, in reading in the commercial articles of the New York Herald, a statement of the influence exerted by the Rothschilds and the Barings over the operations of the British government. These articles are written by a broker in New York; and whatever may be thought of the credibility of the Herald itself, the statements made under the head of "commercial intelligence" are entitled to great weight "The writer says that the British government, under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, was influenced more by the Barings than the Rothschilds, and that in the collection by the government of the statistics of the deficiency in the potato crop in 1845, the facts were made known to the Barings long enough before it was known to the commercial world, to enable them to send their agents to all parts of Europe and the United States, and buy immense quantities of grain at low prices, and then sell during the excitement which they were enabled to raise by the aid of the British government and their own enormous wealth. Sir Robert Peel used the

power which he wielded to increase that excitement, and the Bank of England, controlled as it was by the Barings and the Rothschilds, was a fit tool to further their purposes, and the grain which they had bought at extremely low prices, was thus sold at enormous profits. When Sir Robert Peel gave place to Lord John Russel, the same speculations were gone into by the Rothschilds, who, being of the same political faction with the prime minister, became his confidential advisers and fluanciers for the government. The year 1846, therefore, witnessed the same results as those of the former year, the only difference being a change of performers. These great speculators have evidently some great scheme on foot at the present time, some great scheme on foot at the present time, some great speculation in some one, or all, of the stapple articles of commerce, and the present stagnation will soon be followed by as great an inflation of prices. We have tull faith in these statements, for upon no other ground can we account for the depression of the grain market in England, while in fact the money market is easier, and loans are obtained at a much less rate of interest. The advices brought by the Hibernia show this to be the case. And why is it so? The crops are as short this year as last, and money is getting more plenty every day. In the face of all this, the prices for grain are depressed, and we are at a loss how to account for it unless it be from the fact that these overgrown speculators are indulging in some new kind of speculators may buy an immense quantity of grain with their overgrown wealth, the mass of the consumers will be sadly pressed for the "ready" with which to buy from them. There is also an immense surplus of the various articles of

*Norg.-These articles are prepared, directed and the first of them written, by the editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, from facts collected in the highest quarters during the visit in Europe. Others are written by his assistants and reporters-none by Wall street brokers .-

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday morning was very unpropilous, the sky was overcast with clouds, and the mow fell thick and fast. About the o'clock, however, the clouds broke away, and we again had a beautiful, and pleasant day.

Common Council.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen hold a stated meeting at the usual hour this evening.

ning.

Fine.—A fire broke out, about four o'clock yesterday moraing, in the grocery atore, at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets, and the building, which was built of wood, entirely destroyed. The larger part of the stock was removed before the fire spread too far. It was covered by insurance.

upwards of two thousand nine hundred as wist be seen from the following list:

1st ward. 150 10th ward. 191
2nd 181 11th 200
3rd 181 11th 197
4th 275 13th 197
6th 300 10th 900
7th 2005 16th 197
8th 175 17th 117
9th 144 18th 80 Making a sum total of two thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

and hineteen.

Serious Accident.—A very aged colored woman, was knocked down and run over by one of the Fulton ferry line of stages, in Amisy street, about six o'clock, or Saturday evening, and very seriously injured. It is said there were no lamps lighted in that vicinity at that

there were no lamps lighted in that vicinity at that hour, and the evening was quite dark.

Bunave to Dearni-Coroner Walters was called yesterday to hold an inquest in King atreet, on the body of Patrick Clark, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, who came to his death under the following circumstances: The deceased had been sick fer several months past, and on Saturday evening he retired to bed with his usual ciothes on. His wife went down to the dock for the purpose of getting some wood, and left the deceased alone in bed. On returning home, in about twenty or thirty minutes, she found her husband on his knees, dead, with his clothes burned off his body. There was very little fire in the fire place at the time, and in what manner the clothes of the deceased got on fire, could not be discovered. Verdict—death by being burned, his clothes having accidentally taken fire.

Knocked Oversoard.—The coroner was called to

his clothes having accidentally taken fire.

KNOCKED OVERBOARD.—The coroner was called to hold an inquest also upon the body of Stephen W. Thurber, captain and owner of the sloop Paragon, of Islip. Long Island, who was killed by being knocked overboard by the gaff of the vessel. His lifeless body was taken from the water in the course of a few minutes after the coursence. Verdict—death by injuries received by being knocked overboard by the gaff of the sloop Paragon.

on.

Mysterious Scicids.—A young man, of prepossessing appearance, committed suicide at six o'clock yesterday avening, by jumping overboard from one of the ferry boats for Jersey City. Every effort was made to rescue him, but all proved vaid, he having sunk as soon as he jumped over. He had been seen near the coal box for rome minutes before the commission of the fatal act, and it is supposed filled his pockets with coal, that he might at once go to the bottom of the river. Immediately before jumping over he handed a note to Mr. J P. Reese, of Pulladelphia, who was on the boat at the time. The following is a verbatim copy of the note:—

"the cause of this cruell Death of Mine is Best Known to My Relations When they see this in Print. farewell to this World.

Please Deliver this to the Herald office.

BASFORD."

His name is supposed to be Basford, from the fact that he affixed that name to the note. There is some mystery connected with this unfortunate affair, but what we are unable to say. We give the facts just as were ceived them.

Law Intelligence.

In Chambers—Before Chief Justice Oakley.—Idmitted to Beil—Carpenter, who had been lately arrested on a bench warrant as being concerned with Andrea the counterfeiter, was brought before the Chief Justice on Saturday, on a writ of hakeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$3000. There are three indictments against him—one for passing counterfeit money, another for hung an accessory with Andrea, and the third for secreting him after he had been let out of prison on sham bail.

Corr Calendar, This Day.—Common Pleas—Part 1st.—63, 19, 69, 71, 72, 79, 81, 87, 89. Part 2d—48, 30, 58, 60, 62, 64, 17, 66, 68, 78.

DID TREY ALL FIGHT?—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston News, says:—General Quitman, a day or two ago, in conversation with a friend, related an aneedote. I have not yet seen it in print, and will, therefore, relate it in nearly his own words. "General, did they all fight?" Fight?" he exclaimed, and his eye kindled with enthusiasm, "I'll tell you. Within a mile of the city of Mexico, where you know we had hard fighting. I was standing talking to General Shields as to the mode of action. Before us the Mexican cannon were beiching forth fire and smoke, and the musketeers were not idle. Gen. Shields left me. I took out my pocket glass to recomolite, to see where we could make the most effective attack; and while I had it to my eye, I heard something fall heavily near my feet. I looked down, and beheld it was one of my men. A ball badstruck him in the knee, and he was bleeding profusely. His wound was tied up with a handkerchief, and he was removed about five feet from me. I was interested for the man. He was unable to six evon. He had twisted himself around, and was feeling for his musket, which he finally canght by the bayonet, and drew it to him. Oceasionally I glanced in the direction of the soldier. While I had been attending to other matters, he had turned on his side, and had actually his gun in shooting position. He fred at the enemy! I sproached, and remarked to him, "My good feliow, haven't you had enough of aghing yet?" He looked at me, and, in a tone which seemed to ask forgivenese, replied. "Win General—couldn't—help—it" "This is the spirit," continued General Quitman, "which animates our army; all creation can't whip them. We are invincible." DID THEY ALL FIGHT !- The Washington Cor-

Miscellaneous.

The Catholic church at Green Bay, was totally consumed by fire on Christmas morning. The loss of life on board the steamer A. N. Johnson, it is now said, has been greatly under-estimated. It sppears that instead of eighty lives being lost, in all, one hundred and fourteen persons were destroyed.

ADVERTISEMENTS NEW EVERY MORNING.

PARK THEATRE—MESSRS. SANDS, LENT& CO.'S

American Circus—Still Another Grand Change of Performances—Fix appearance of Mr. Sands in his magnificent to the Court of the Court o

mencing w 256 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNPRECEDENTED TRIBUNDS of the Manch achieved by the new National Speciacle of the BATTLE OF MEXICO, or the Capture of the Halls of the Montezamas, written and produced under the direction of Mr. Thomas Barry, stage smaager of the Park Theatre, written and produced under the direction of Mr. Thomas Barry, stage smaager of the Park Theatre, written by Afr. Stevens. During which will be faithfully depicted the Storming of Chapulappe by the New York Volunicera. TH'S EVENING, January 24th, 1818, will be performed a new National Speciacle, entitled the Battle of Mexico, or the Canture of the Halls of the Monteaumas. Americans—Seneral Scott. (Communder-the Monteaumas. Americans—Seneral Scott.) (Communder-the Monteaumas.) (Communder-the

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-P. T. BARNUM B Proprestor F. HITCHCOCK, Manager-Every Day and Kvening This Week, commencing on Monday, Jav. 24, 1848—Stendid performances, ever witerand at 30 clienk, and every evening at half past 7. The manager has engaged MASTER JOHNSTON, a very triented and accomplished Tight Rope Dancer, who gives some of the most astonishing feats ever witnessed, as Dancing, Someraetting, Balaucing, &c. Master Johnston is also one of the best Negro Dancers now before the American public, in both of whiten characters he will appear at each performance. Also engaged, the following extendingly at the commence of the Comment of the C

Ast concert by the Stevenhark sche Ast sch A

HALL OF NOVELTY, CONNER OF CENTRE and Peatl attests—Tableaux Vivants, or the LIVING MODEL ARTISTS, male and fem the produced, regardless of treense, by Polessor Calyo, who will introduce, with some apleudid Pictures, the GraEK SLAVE, produced after Power's Statue, which will be exhibited This Evening—Also the Palmetto Band, with songs, glees, &c.; Max Z. Graube, the Danscuse; Miss Cordely and Mr. Sanson, with sorgs, &c. Admission one shilling. Doors open as 6 o'clock; cuttain rises at 7 precisely

PASTH WEEK, WITH INCREASING SUCCESS—Select Ethionom Entertainments at Columbian Hall, 265 Grand street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets by the SABLE BROTHER—Songs, Dances &c. &c., every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evening. Tickets one Shiling. Performances commence at 8 precisely.

BANVARD'S MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF THE

Adermon traibitions on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock.

W ALNUT STREET THEATRE. HILADELPHIA.

Honday Evening, Jan. 24, 1818, will be rerformed, first time, a new dram by Mr. Lover, entitled MACARTHY MORE. Macarby More. Mr. Lemus; Sir Peizzery Pip. Mr. Chagmas. John Bosan, Mr. G. H. Andrews; Drby Shiyan, Mr. Lover; Lady Pip. Mrs. Thyre; Mary Macarthy, Misa Chapman, Rosy Locy Viv. Rog 72. Previous to which THE MAN A 'D THE TIGER—Splasher. Mr. Wheatley; Bos. Mr. Chapman. A Grand Fas Scul from the "Night Owl." By stille felseler. To conclude with the extravagaça of DOMBASTES FURHOSO.—General B mbutes, Mr. Chapman; King Artaror-mirs Mr. Geo H. Andrews; Fusbos, Mr. A. Beckett; Distribina, Miss Chapman.—To-mortow, Mr. Lover's last nigot but three.

M ECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES ATE THE Society Library, 348 Broadway Prof. HUMES nieth Lecture on Experimental Chemistry, this (Monday) evening, subject—'Chlorine, Bromine, Incine' &c. By order of Lecture Committee. C. L. BARRIFT, Actory P. S.—Chitted States Parent Agency at the lustitute, 18 City Hall. C. L. BARRITT, Agent.

GREAT STORT-SHOOTING MATCH,-THE SUB-

ECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ITALIAN Grands, to be given at the Apollo Saloon on Monday evening, Jan. 31st, 1848. Tickets may be had of any of the following committee: Cant. Joseph Averzama, 33 Bridge street; Livit M. G. Lenghi, Eighteenth et., cor. Third Avenue; Livit D. Altondh. 101 Weerly Place; Sergeam G. Giannini, 106 Elm St.; Sergeam James Levy, 130 Third Avenue; Corporal J. Negreta, 236 Water et.; Corporal H. Giannini, 106 Elm St.; George Giprico, 2 Beckman et.; JOSEPH ATTINELLI, Science, 24 Beaver street.

PRENCHLANGUA E-PROFESSOR F. RICHARD. Graduate of the University of Para, respectfully informs the public that he is about to open two new courses in the French Lauguage, to meet on Mondays. Wednesdays, and Fridays. One from six to seven o'clock, and another from eight to nive o'clock. Terms, \$16 per quarter, payably in advance. Subscriptious received at his academy, 123 Broadway.

LEFF OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTto dispose of, such as Weaving Apparel, Furniture, &c., can
obtain a fair each price for the same, by sending for the anobtain a fair each price for the same, by sending for the anorther, through the post office or, otherwise, who will attend
at their residences. J. LEVENSTYN, 466 Broadway, up
stairs. Leise can be attended to by Mes. Les